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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/641,866	08/18/2000	Charles E. Bernasconi	087354-0108	7547
22428 7590 02/01/2010 FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP SUITE 500 3000 K STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20007			EXAMINER RAPILLO, KRISTINE K	
			ART UNIT 3626	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/641,866

Applicant(s)

BERNASCONI ET AL.

Examiner

KRISTINE K. RAPILLO

Art Unit

3626

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 89-92, 98-110, 113, 114 and 121-142 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-88, 93-97, 111-112, 115-120 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 89-92, 98-110, 113, 114 and 121-142 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 August 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3. Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :4/30/2004; 11/4/2004; 5/21/2007; 9/26/2008; 3/12/2009.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1. This communication is in response to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed October 26, 2009 (the amended claims were filed October 15, 2009). Claims 1 - 88, 93 - 97, 111 - 112, and 115 - 120 were previously cancelled. Claims 88, 98, 123, 130 - 132, and 139 - 140 are amended. Claims 141 and 142 are new. Claims 89 - 92, 98 - 110, and 113 - 114, and 121 - 142 are presented for examination.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 26, 2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 89 - 91, 98 - 101, 103, 105 - 106, 108, 121 - 122, and 123 - 142 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al., herein after Clark (U.S. Patent Number 5,164,897) in view of Donnelly et al., herein after Donnelly (U.S. Publication Number 6,049,776), in view of Pinard et al, herein after Pinard (U.S. Patent Number 5,940,834), further in view of McGovern et al., herein after McGovern (U.S. Patent Number 5,978,768).

In regard to claim 123 (Currently Amended), Clark teaches a system comprising: one or more electronic databases having information about a plurality of open positions and qualifications for the open positions, and qualifications of a plurality of workers (column 2, lines 29 – 65; column 5, lines 9 – 23; and, column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12 where Clark discloses an open job requirement file which contains job criteria - the Examiner equates job criteria to job qualifications or requirements, employee qualifications – i.e. experience, skills, and open job positions); one or more computers configured for filtering to determine, for each of a plurality of the respective workers, one or more of the open positions in the one or more databases for which the respective worker is qualified (column 5, lines 9 – 23 and column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12 where Clark discloses a system in which a database search is conducted by comparing the skills and qualifications of a potential employee to the job requirements/criteria; thus filtering the prospective workers qualifications by only selecting those workers who match the requirements of the job); the one or more computers configured for updating electronically the information in the one or more databases to include information on the new open position (column 9, line 60 through column 10, line 18); and the one or more computers configured for assigning the new open position, after the expiration of the specified time period, to one of the qualified workers for which the new open position is made available for selection in direct response to receipt of an electronic selection of the new open position from that qualified worker (column 7, lines 57 – 67). Clark fails to explicitly disclose direct response, but this feature is disclosed by Donnelly, as described below.

Donnelly teaches a system comprising an direct response to an electronic receipt of a position selection (column 13, lines 8 – 35) where Donnelly discloses a resource management system which contains a database with information on employees, employee skills, schedules, and projects. The system offers a calendar function which tracks and assigns consultants (i.e. workers) to projects and receives real-time (i.e. direct) updates based on the calendar such as availability of an employee.

Pinar teaches a system comprising the one or more computers configured for posting a plurality of web pages, with each different respective web page in this plurality associated only with a different one of the respective workers and accessible by a respective worker code (Figures 4A, 6, and 8; column 6,

lines 14 – 20), wherein, for each respective worker web page associated only with the respective worker (Figures 4A, 6, and 8), the posting comprising posting one or more of the open positions for which the respective worker is qualified (column 4, lines 29 – 40) and the one or more computers configured for notifying the one or more preferred workers that the new open position is now available for selection by at least posting information about the new open position to each of the respective one or more worker web pages associated only with the one or more respective preferred workers (column 4, lines 29 – 40) where Pinard discloses creating a list in a database of item, where the items or fields can be, but are not limited to, an employee or workgroup. Thus, it would be obvious to include a field in the web page taught by Pinard for an open position to qualified employees as the fields disclosed by Pinard are merely used for illustration purposes.

McGovern teaches a system comprising:

the one or more computers configured for obtaining information about a new open position (Figures 3 and 8; column 9, lines 18 – 26) where McGovern discloses entering job description information;

the one or more computers configured for obtaining information about one or more of the workers that are preferred ("a preferred worker") for the new open position (Figure 29; Abstract; column 9, lines 41 – 55; column 17, lines 44 – 67; column 18, lines 1 - 10; and, column 18, lines 23 – 38) where McGovern discloses a system of displaying a list of received resumes (the Examiner equates the resumes to information about one or more workers) and display a selected resume (the Examiner equates the selected resume to that of a preferred worker) whose qualifications and skills fit the open position;

the one or more computers configured for automatically assigning the new open position only to one of the one or more preferred workers during a specified time period, in direct response to receipt of an electronic selection of the new open position from one of the one or more preferred workers and removing the position as an available for selection open position (Figure 6; column 8, lines 14 - 26; and, column 10, line 66 through column 11, line 18) where McGovern discloses a system of deleting or

deactivating the position from the database/web site and the position can be deactivated automatically, thus deactivated upon information entered; and,

the one or more computers configured for automatically making available for selection the new open position to one or more additional respective worker web pages associated only with one or more additional respective workers that are qualified, if one of the one or more preferred workers has not selected the new open position before expiration of the specified time period (column 3, lines 20 – 33; column 9, lines 41 – 55; and column 11, lines 1 - 7) where McGovern discloses providing a time frame for which an open position is available, after the time frame has expired the position is no longer available.

Claim 123 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Clark, Donnelly, and Pinard in view of McGovern.

Clark is directed to an automated method for selecting employees which have a first set of qualifications matching job criteria, a second set of employee qualification including industry experience, and a third set of employee qualifications including specialized skills. The method disclosed by Clark matches a potential employees qualifications to particular job criteria supplied by the potential employer (Abstract).

Donnelly is directed to a resource management system which includes a database containing employee information (i.e. skills, schedules, current projects). The system searches the database to identify employees who possess the appropriate skills and knowledge for assignment to a project (Abstract).

Pinard is directed to an automatic web page creation of an organizational directory (i.e. employer) for use with the internet or intranet. An individual employee web page is created and stored/linked by the organizational directory. The employee data fields may include by are not limited to, employee name, title, and e-mail address.

McGovern is directed to a method and apparatus for providing an interactive computer driven employment recruiting service. An employer advertises available positions on the internet and receives resumes from job candidates (abstract); The system performs a resume screening process to determine

the most qualified candidates and notifies candidates of available jobs they are qualified for (column 3, line 55 through column 4, line 44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the method of Clark, in view of Donnelly and Pinard, the ability to match employees to job qualifications via an individual web page accessed by a potential employee as taught by McGovern since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination, each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

In regard to claim 89 (Currently Amended), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system wherein the one or more computers are configured to post on each web page associated only with a respective one of the workers only open positions for which the respective one worker is qualified and for which the position is currently available for selection (Figure 9; column 16, line 67 through column 17, line 12).

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker, associated with the one worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker as taught by Pinard, within the system of Clark, Donnelly, and McGovern, with the motivation of creating an individual web page for use by an employee (column 2, lines 18 - 24).

In regard to claim 90 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a method wherein the one or more computers are configured to post to each respective web page associated only with a respective one of the workers only the open positions that the respective one worker is qualified to fill (Abstract; Figure 9; column 7, lines 59 - 65).

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 89, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 91 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system further comprising: the one or more computers configured to filter out for a respective one of the workers one or more open positions for which the respective one worker has been rejected (Abstract and column 4, line 55 through column 5, line 20). Clark fails to explicitly teach filtering open positions for a worker.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system comprising filtering open positions for a worker (Abstract; Figures 33 and 34; and, column 3, lines 55 – 60) and the one or more computers configured to post to the respective web page associated only with the respective one worker only the open positions that the respective one worker is qualified to fill and that have not been filtered out for the respective one worker (column 18, lines 30 – 38).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 101 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the method of claim 132. Clark teaches a method further comprising allowing access to the respective web page associated only with a respective one of the workers in response to receiving at least one pass code and verifying the received at least one pass code (column 2, lines 66 – 68).

In regard to claim 103 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system with the one or more computers configured so that each web page associated with a respective one of the workers posts only the open positions that the respective one worker is qualified to fill and has not been rejected by a worker whose absence creates the specific open position (Abstract and column 4, line 55 through column 5, line 20). Clark does not explicitly teach a web page, however, this deficiency is disclosed by McGovern.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 89, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 105 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system with the one or more of computers configured to post information about the new open position to the one or more respective web pages associated only with the one or more respective preferred workers during the specified time period (Figures 10, 13, 11, and 14; column 7, lines 19 – 30; column 10, lines 47 – 65; and, column 16, lines 1 - 4).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 109 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

McGovern teaches a system with the one or more of computers further configured to notify the one or more preferred workers via e-mail or e-pager (Abstract; column 3, lines 61 – 65; column 4, lines 31 – 44; and claims 8 and 27).

The motivation to combine the teachings Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 121 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

McGovern teaches a system further comprising means for notifying electronically the one or more preferred workers about the new open position (column 4, lines 31 – 44).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 124 (Previously presented), Clark, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

McGovern teaches a system wherein the one or more computers are further configured for receiving information designating one or more of the workers as the one or more preferred workers for the new open position (Figure 29; column 3, lines 55 – 60; column 9, lines 41 – 55; column 17, lines 44 - 67; and column 18, lines 1 - 38).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 125 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for specially marking the new open position on the respective web pages associated only with the one or more respective preferred workers, so that on each respective web page associated only with one of the respective preferred workers, the new open position is differentiated from other open positions listed on that respective web page associated only with the one respective preferred worker (Figure 31 and column 17, lines 44 – 58).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 126 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for posting or otherwise electronically communicating a confirmation number to the worker in response to receiving the electronic selection of the new open position from the worker (Figures 7 and 35; column 4, lines 39 – 44) where electronic communication can be sent via the computer. The electronic message disclosed by McGovern can include a confirmation number.

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 127 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for filtering to prevent posting of one of the open positions to one of the respective worker web pages based on one or more preferences associated with the respective worker in the one or more databases

(column 5, lines 9 – 23 and column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12). Clark does not explicitly teach posting open positions to worker web pages, however, this deficiency is cured by Pinard.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (paragraph 16).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 92, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 128 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for filtering to prevent posting of one of the open positions to one of the respective worker web pages based on the position not being available for selection to the respective worker (column 5, lines 9 – 23 and column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12). Clark does not explicitly teach posting open positions to worker web pages, however, this deficiency is cured by Pinard.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 92, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 129 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for filtering to prevent posting of any open position to the respective web page of any respective worker that is not qualified to fill the open position (column 5, lines 9 – 23 and column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12). Clark does not explicitly teach posting open positions to worker web pages, however, this deficiency is cured by Pinard.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 92, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 130 (Currently Amended), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system further comprising the one or more computers configured for posting of the new open position during the specified period of time only to the one or more respective web pages associated with the one or more respective preferred workers (Figure 36 and column 9, lines 41 - 55) where a range of dates is posted with the position indicating the time the position is open.

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 131 (Currently Amended), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark discloses an electronic database which includes information about new open positions (column 2, lines 29 - 65; column 5, lines 9 - 23, and column 16, line 43 through column 17, line 12).

Pinard teaches posting open positions on a web page for a respective worker (column 6, lines 14 - 34).

McGovern teaches a system wherein the one or more computers are configured for automatically making available for selection the new open position to a plurality of additional respective worker web pages associated only with a plurality of additional respective workers that are qualified for the new open position, if one of the one or more preferred workers has not selected the new open position before expiration of the specified time period (Figure 7 and column 17, lines 44 - 58) where a score is assigned ranking the candidates resume, thus providing the user with a listing of qualified candidates..

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 141, Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123. Clark teaches a system wherein the one or more computers are configured for wherein the one or more computers are configured for assigning the new open position, after the expiration of the specified time period, to one of the qualified workers for which the new open position is made available for selection in immediate response to receipt of an electronic selection of the new open position from that qualified worker (column 7, lines 57 – 67). Clark fails to explicitly disclose immediate response, but this feature is disclosed by Donnelly and discussed below.

Donnelly teaches a system comprising an immediate response to receipt of an electronic selection of the new open position (column 13, lines 8 - 35) where Donnelly discloses a resource management system which contains a database with information on employees, employee skills, schedules, and projects.

McGovern teaches a system automatically assigning the new open position only to one of the one or more preferred workers during a specified time period, in immediate response to receipt of an electronic selection of the new open position from one of the one or more preferred workers (Figure 6; column 8, lines 14 – 26; and, column 10, line 66 through column 11, line 18) and removing the position as an available for selection open position (Figure 6; column 8, lines 14 – 26; and, column 10, line 66 through column 11, line 18) where McGovern discloses a system of deleting or deactivating the position from the database and/or website.

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern is discussed in the rejection of claim 123, and incorporated herein.

Method claims 98 - 100, 106, 108, 122, 132 – 140, and 142 repeat the subject matter of system claims 89 – 91, 103, 105, 109, 121, and 123 - 131 as a series of steps rather than a set of apparatus

elements. As the underlying elements of claim 89 – 91, 103, 105, 109, 121, and 123 – 131 have been shown to be fully disclosed by the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern in the above rejections of claim 89 – 91, 103, 105, 109, 121, and 123 - 131, it is readily apparent that the system disclosed by Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern perform these steps. As such, these limitations (98 - 100, 106, 108, 122, 132 – 140, and 142) are rejected for the same reasons above for the system claims 89 – 91, 103, 105, 109, 121, and 123 - 131, and incorporated herein.

5. Claims 92, 102, 104, 107, and 113 – 114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al., herein after Clark (U.S. Patent Number 5,164,897) in view of Donnelly et al., herein after Donnelly (U.S. Publication Number 6,049,776), in view of Pinard et al, herein after Pinard (U.S. Patent Number 5,940,834), further in view of McGovern et al., herein after McGovern (U.S. Patent Number 5,978,768) as applied to claim 123 above, and further in view of Thompson (U.S. Patent Number 6,334,133).

In regard to claim 92 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Thompson teaches a system wherein the workers are substitute teachers (column 8, lines 14 - 63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a system wherein the workers are substitute teachers, as taught by Thompson, within the system of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern, with the motivation of providing a computerized tool for the placement of potential employees (column 10, lines 32 – 41).

In regard to claim 104 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Thompson teaches a system with the one or more of computers further configured to receive an administrative designation of a worker who has accepted an open position at a location, for another open position at the same location for a different day (column 4, lines 65 through column 5, line 4 and column 10, lines 8 - 20) where acceptance of a position, regardless of the location is documented. The summary of position acceptance will list the locations of positions accepted (Figures 10 and 12).

The motivation to combine the teachings Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, McGovern, and Thompson is discussed in the rejection of claim 92, and incorporated herein.

In regard to claim 113 (Previously presented), Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, and McGovern teach the system of claim 123.

Thompson teaches a system with the one or more of computers further configured to post an assignment of the new open position automatically after receiving an electronic acceptance of the specific open position from one of the one or more preferred workers (column 4, lines 65 through column 5, line 4).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, McGovern, and Thompson is discussed in the rejection of claim 92, and incorporated herein.

Method claims 102, 107, and 114 repeat the subject matter of system claims 92, 104, and 113 as a series of steps rather than a set of apparatus elements. As the underlying elements of claim 92, 104, and 113 have been shown to be fully disclosed by the teachings of Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, McGovern, and Thompson in the above rejections of claim 92, 104, and 113, it is readily apparent that the system disclosed by Clark, Donnelly, Pinard, McGovern, and Thompson perform these steps. As such, these limitations (102, 107, and 114) are rejected for the same reasons above for the system claims 92, 104, and 113, and incorporated herein.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed October 15, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments will be addressed herein below in the order in which they appear in the response filed October 15, 2009.

In response to the Applicant's argument, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has applied new prior art to the amended claims. The Examiner notes that the amended limitations were not in the previously pending claims; as such, Applicant's remarks with the regard to the application of Clark, Donnelly, Rogers, and McGovern are addressed in the above Office Action.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KRISTINE K. RAPILLO whose telephone number is (571)270-3325. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 6:30 am to 4 pm Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Luke Gilligan can be reached on 571-272-6770. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or (571) 272-1000.

KKR

/Robert Morgan/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3626